§4.470

§4.470 How to appeal a final BLM grazing decision to an administrative law judge.

- (a) Any applicant, permittee, lessee, or other person whose interest is adversely affected by a final BLM grazing decision may appeal the decision to an administrative law judge within 30 days after receiving it or within 30 days after a proposed decision becomes final as provided in §4160.3(a) of this title. To do so, the person must file an appeal with the BLM field office that issued the decision and serve a copy of the appeal on any person named in the decision.
- (b) The appeal must state clearly and concisely the reasons why the appellant thinks the BLM grazing decision is wrong.
- (c) Any ground for appeal not included in the appeal is waived. The appellant may not present a waived ground for appeal at the hearing unless permitted or ordered to do so by the administrative law judge.
- (d) Any person who, after proper notification, does not appeal a final BLM grazing decision within the period provided in paragraph (a) of this section may not later challenge the matters adjudicated in the final BLM decision.
- (e) Filing an appeal does not by itself stay the effectiveness of the final BLM decision. To request a stay of the final BLM decision pending appeal, *see* § 4.471.

[68 FR 68770, Dec. 10, 2003]

§4.471 How to petition for a stay of a final BLM grazing decision.

- (a) An appellant under §4.470 may petition for a stay of the final BLM grazing decision pending appeal by filing a petition for a stay together with the appeal under §4.470 with the BLM field office that issued the decision.
- (b) Within 15 days after filing the appeal and petition for a stay, the appellant must serve copies on—
- (1) Any other person named in the decision from which the appeal is taken; and
- (2) The appropriate office of the Office of the Solicitor, in accordance with §4.413(a) and (c).
- (c) A petition for a stay of a final BLM grazing decision pending appeal under paragraph (a) of this section

must show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

- (1) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied;
- (2) The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits;
- (3) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted; and
- (4) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.
- (d) The appellant requesting a stay bears the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

[68 FR 68770, Dec. 10, 2003]

§ 4.472 Action on an appeal and petition for a stay.

- (a) BLM must transmit any documents received under §§ 4.470 and 4.471, within 10 days after receipt, to the Hearings Division, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Salt Lake City, Utah. If a petition for a stay has been filed, the transmittal must also include any response BLM wishes to file to a petition for a stay and the following documents from the case file: the application, permit, lease, or notice of unauthorized use underlying the final BLM grazing decision; the proposed BLM grazing decision; any protest filed by the appellant under §4160.2; the final BLM grazing decision; and any other documents that BLM wishes the administrative law judge to consider in deciding the petition for a stay. BLM must serve a copy of any such response on the appellant and any other person named in the decision from which the appeal is taken.
- (b) Any person named in the decision from which an appeal is taken (other than the appellant) who wishes to file a response to the petition for a stay may file with the Hearings Division a motion to intervene in the appeal, together with the response, within 10 days after receiving the petition. Within 15 days after filing the motion to intervene and response, the person must serve copies on the appellant, the appropriate office of the Office of the Solicitor in accordance with §4.413(a) and (c), and any other person named in the decision.
- (c) If a petition for a stay has not been filed, BLM must promptly transmit the following documents from the